us, Ohio, paper received the following notice To the Editors of the Dienal Please discontinue to print, if you will,
My "lee house for rent," and send in your bill.
In good, old, sober Republican days.
The weather was houest and true in its ways;
Seed time and harvest, with thunder and rain.
And ise when the Winter come round again.
But the Democrats now manage things as they
And we're too near Hell to have a hard freeze.

A Cheerful Wish.

The following is a stanza of a song sung by a Rich and (Va.) rifle club, during a visit to Charleston, S. C. scenthy.

ttly:
Oh! may the Sanny South regain
Her wealth, and over after ruign.
Once more the Empress of the Main:
Oh! may we witness how.
That while her triumph is delayed,
And while the Northern Star shall fade,
Of ours a disdem is made,
To grace her quaenly brow

Boston closnd sing:
ria Elinabeth Anguste Charlotte
rried Bernhard Frederick Bill;
en Meinengon Hildburghansen
bert George are his other names, and she may call
him by 'cm if she wants to. Of marriage poems
I've had my fill. AFTER the temperance people in an Eastern town had arried an election, the whiskey boys sang a doleful song, hich rap something like this:

"Hark! from the polls a mournful sound,
"Hark! from the polls a mournful sound,
Mine sars attend the cry;
Come, let us tipple while we can,
For soon we must go dry."

Democratic Reform Hong.

"Ho! boys, carry me 'long. Carry me till I die; Carry me up to the public crib— But don't carry me by!" "That's wot I The't."

A few days since, says a Michigan paper, a specimen of humanity, shuck full of fashionable drink, entered the cars at Jackson and quietly awaited the advent of the conductor, who appeared and relieved the traveller's hat of his ticket without any remarks. On his return, the traveller stopped him and inquired; "Conductor! how far is it to Poleon!"

"Twenty mills." "Twenty miles."
"That's wot I tho't."

At the next station the traveller stopped him, and again inquired: "Conductor! how far to Manch'ter!"

"Twenty miles."
"That's wot I tho't."
"That's wot I tho't."
"At Manchester the traveller stopped him the third time, and said:
"Conductor! how far to Tecumsh!"

"Conductor! how in"Twenty miles."
"That's wot I tho't."
As the train left Tet umseh, the traveller exhausted the patience of the conductor, and the following dialogue explains the result:
"Conductor! how far to Adri'n!"
"Conductor! how far to Adri'n!"

"See here, my friend, do you take me for

The traveller "stuck to his text," and very coolly remarked:
"That's wot I tho't."

The conductor joined the passengers in a hearty laugh, and concluded to allow his passenger to tho't as he pleased. "Go our in the woods, Sambo," said a Southern

"Go out in the woods, Sambo," said a Southern master to one of his negroes, "and cut me some erotobes for a fence—to stick in the ground like this;" making at the same time an inverted A on the table with his two fingers. The negro took his axe, went into the woods, was gone all day, and returned at last with only his axe in his hand.

"Where are your crotches, Sambo t" said his master.

"Could'nt find none, massa, no how."
"Could'nt find any," said his master; why,
there are thousands of them in the woods. Why,
look at that tree; there are half a dozen on that;
could'nt you find any like that? pointing to a could'nt you find any forked branch on a tree. all crotch up:

PRACTICAL JOKE.—A wag in a country Barroom, where each one was relating the wonderful tricks be had seen performed by Signor Blitz and the rest of the conjuring family, expressed his contempt for the whole tribe, declaring that he could perform any of their tricks, especially that of beating a watch to pieces, and restoring it whole.

It being doubted, he demanded a trial. Several watches were at once produced for the ex-

periment.
"There!" said he, "there are the pieces!"
"Yes!" they exclaimed, "now, let's see the watch!"

He used mysterious words, shook the fragments, and at length put down the mortar and pestle, observing—
"Well, I thought I could do it, but, by George,

THE USE OF LANGUAGE.—A certain Tipperary gentleman, (says Macaulay,) whose name is too familiar for me to print, once called upon a countryman in Paris, and after ringing stoutly at the bell, the door was opened by a very smartly dressed maid, whose grisette cap and apron immediately seemed to pronounce her to be French.

"Est Captain—est Monsieur O'Shea ici ?" asked he, in considerable hesitation.

"Ah, sir, you're English," exclaimed the maid, in a very London accent.

"Yes, my little darlin? I was asking for Capin a very London accept.

"Yes, my little darlin? I was asking for Captain O'Shea."

"Ah, sir, you're Irish," said she, with a very significant fall of voice.
"So," as he afterward said, "my French show-ed that I was English, and my English that I was Irish."

OLD JOHN BERRY, that used to live up Lake Champlain, liked to tell a big story. One evening, sitting in the village store, he said he once drove a horse seventy-two miles in one day on the ice, when the ice was so thin that the water spurted up through the holes cut through it by the horse's corks. One of the bystanders remarked that seventy-two miles was a pretty good drive for one day. "Yea," said Uncle John, "but it was a long day in June."

BOTH WEARIED OUT.—"I have brought you this bill until I am sick and tired of it," said a collector to a debtor, upon whom he had called at least forty times. "You are, eh!" coolly replied the debtor. "Yes, I am," was the response. "Well, then you had better not present it again. There will be two of us pleased if you do not, for to tell you the truth, I am sick and tired of accing that identical bill myself.

REV. THOMAS ALLEN, who was the first minister of the church in Pittafield, settled in 1764, was at the battle of Bennington, and carried a musket. Once when asked whether he actually musket. Once when asked whether he actually kiled any man at Bennington, he replied that he did not know; but observing a flash often repeated from a certain bush, and that it was generally followed by the fall of one of Stark's men, ed that way, and put the flash out!

An eccentric party, of whom Douglas Jerrold was one, agreed to have a supper of sheep's heads. One gentleman was particularly enthusiastic in praising the dish, and as he threw down his knife and fork, exclaimed—"Well, sheep's heads forever, say I."
"There's egotism for you," quietly remarked Jerodd.

A CHURCH member once said to a minister who wanted a little more salary as his family increased; "I did not know that you preached for money." "No, I don't," said the minister. "I thought you preached for souls." "So I do. But I could not live on souls; and if I could, it would take a good many the size of yours to make a meal."

ONE day, at a party where Talleyraud was, Dupost de Nemoure harangued on his favorite theme, the language of beasts: A very stupid person undertook to controvert the theory—and when this person left, Talleyraud quietly re-"M. Dopont is right-beasts do talk."

"These Californy fellers talk about going round the horn," soliloquized Skeesicka, the other night, on a canal bridge. "Ketch me going round the horn! never went round a horn in my life! Venever I find one in my way. I allers drink it up—I does."

for the farmer.

HOW TO BURN A BARN.

It is the easiest thing in the world, if a few simple directions are followed. Use an old-fashioned tin lanter met night, through whose roughly punched sides only the minimum of light can penetrate, and whose door must necessarily be open, to enable you to see anything. Set it down in the bedding while you go up in the hay-loft to throw down feed, and the chances are good that your hungry horse or frisky cow will kick it over, as Mrs. O'Leary's did in Chicago, and set the barn on fire. If you have not a tin lanterm, carry a caudle, or open lamp, and use it in the same way. If the night is windy, feel your way out to the barn the best you can, and light your caudle inside with matches, and let the matchends take care of themselves—they are small affairs, anylow.

ends take care of themselves—they are small affairs, anyhow.

On rainy days make the barn your rendezvous for smoking and whittling, and talking politics with intelligent neighbors who have leisure hours on their hands as you have. Do not be stingy with your pipes and tobacce, and keep plenty of matches lying around loose, so they may be handy to fire up with. A few social afternoons spent in this way will, not unlikely, easile you to get your barn horned.

Never lock a barn door. Pad-locks are expensive, and a wooden peg will keep the thing shut just as well as forty pad-locks. Besides that, there are poor people constantly on the road ("tramps," they are called by unfeeling, well-to-do people, who have nice, comfortable homes of their own,) who need a night's lodging as well as other folks, and who will be attracted by the hospitable appearance of an unlocked barn door. These geutlemen are not, as an average thing, of a literary turn of mind, but they do sometimes carry short pieces of candles in their worksts with which taked over perma of erage thing, of a literary turn of mind, but they do sometimes carry short pieces of candles in their pockets, with which to look over scraps of newspapers and other things in the interior of barns where they spend their nights, and they almost invariably have a supply of matches with which to light their pipes as they take a "night-cap" smoke on the hay-mow before closing their

which to light their pipes as they take a "nightcap" smoke on the hay-mow before closing their
eyes in alumber.

Never clean up your barn. It involves a great
deal of labor to be particular about a barn—in
sweeping the floor and cleaning up the stalls,
and fastidiously disposing of the rakings and
droppings, and odds and ends, which necemulate
and make a pleasant carpet for the feet, if left
alone. All this refuse, when it becomes dry, is
casily ignited, and offers handy food for incipient
fires, which may be kindled by any ambitions
match, dropped during the day, and stepped on
as you pass through at night.

Do not pay attention to those hyper-scientific
people who are everlastingly talking about spontaneous combustion in hay-mows. Never mind
if your hay is wet; you do not want to be all the
year round waiting for it to day. Mow it away;
tramp it down; let it dry at its lessure; scout at
the idea of moisture setting hay on fire. A ridiculous newspaper reporter the other day actually
printed an item about an extra high tide setting
a warehouse on fire, because the water reached
some lime stored in the cellar! Just as if water
could set anything on fire!

As with your pass of with your grain. San-

could set anything on fire!

As with your hay, so with your grain. Suppose it is damp, what harm will it do? Don't fool away your time in drying it; put it in the bin, shut it up_tight, and go to bed like a wise man, without tiring yourself with over-particularity.

These directions, all of them, or part of them, faithfully adhered to, will, beyond doubt, enable you to get your barn burned.—Farm and Fire-

Tomato seeds should be started in boxes in February. Have fruit caus divided half way between the ends, and make holes through the end pieces, or cut them out altogether; fill these with mold, and when the plants have the third leaf, transplant to the cans. Continue transplanting, which may be done by exchanging the plants from one cau to another. Transplanting strengthens the plants. As early as is safe, accustom them to outdoor air by raising a window, or setting them out of doors through the warmest part of the day. Never fail to put them out doors during warm rains. As soon as there is of no dauger of frost, transplant to the garden. Plants raised in this way are far more prolific than hot-bed plants, though a few of the

garden. Plants raised in this way are far more prolific than hot-bed plants, though a few of the latter are desirable for early bearing. We have been best suited with the Trophy.

"Where are your crotches, Sambo?" said his master.

"Could'nt find none, massa, no how."

"Could'nt find any," said his master; why, here are thousands of them in the woods. Why, look at that tree; there are half a dozen on that; bould'nt you find any like that? pointing to a orked branch on a tree.

"Oh, yes, massa, plenty of dem kind, but dey all crotch up: 'tought you wanted dem to crotch down."

"The neground like that provided the prepared in the fall. The best crop of peas we ever had was put in during a thaw in February. They came up, and the rain fell, frost came, and snow covered tham, but still they flourished. They bore early, and for a longer time than any vines we ever had. The ground had not been prepared in the fall, so that a great deal of work was necessary through the spring to prevent the soil baking. Sow both early and late varieties, there are divers opinious, but for late

varieties, there are divers opinions, but for late ones nothing can excel the English Marrowfat. This year we intend to try fall sowing.

This year we intend to try fall sowing.

Lettuce, radish, spinach and pepper-grass, also a bed of beets for early greens, should be planted as soon as the ground can be raked deep enough to cover the seeds.

For starting melons and cucumbers in-doors, the best pots are small pieces of sod, turned grass-side down, and placed upon a board. When the season is warm enough, set out in the garden, having rich, loamy soil covering all but the leaves of the plants.

Cauliflower plants can generally be bought better than they can be raised, unless a person has abundance of time and garden room. Set out summer cabbages in May or June, according as the season is cold or warm; winter cabbages and canliflowers in June or July. Transplant during wet weather, if possible; fill each hole with water before settling the plants, and shade for a few days.

with water before settling the plants, and shade for a few days.

Potato patches, in late years, have not been held in good repute in small gardens, on account of the potato bug; but we have found our potato patch as profitable and convenient as any part of the garden. Of course, the bugs come, but the city bugs are no worse than their country consins, and both yield alike to the influence of Paris green. Plant as early as possible in April, in a loose, sandy soil. We have tried several varieties, but, all things considered, for an early potato, we prefer the Early Rose.—Rural New Yorker.

center.

The time for making Garden.

The time for making the vegetable garden is every dearly at hand. If not already done, the grot closes should be treated to a liberal coal and appeal on a frozen surface, all the bear on the piece of seed is anunally sold to the farmers and gardences by the "honest" aceds man. We cannot asset positively shat they do man. It is, therefore, a necessary preparation, before swing the seed, to test its quality.

The time for making Garden.

The time for making the vegetable garden is true of the view, of the stream disembogues into the stream of the true; to eve define the river, or wan and it was the stream of the true; to day and By." It may be duot the stream of the true; to define the stream of section of the process of such that the true, or want that all evil and be nearly want by and By.

The time for making Garden.

The time for making Garden.

The time for making Garden.

The

WHITE CLOVER IN THE PASTURE.—Every pasture should contain some white clover. It will afford more feed at certain times of the year than any kind of grass or clover. It will not flourish on damp soils or those that are very poor. It will do very well in a partial shade, as a grove or orchard, but to make the highest excellence it should be sown where it will have the advantage of full sunlight. It is easy to secure patches of white clover in a pasture by scattering seed in early spring on bare places and brushing it in. One pound of seed is sufficent to start white clover in a hundred places in a pasture. The disposition of this clover is to spread by means of the branches that run along the surface of the ground and take root. Having secured a sod a foot square, it will soon extend so as to cover first a yard, then a rod.

QUINCE cuttings are generally successful set in the fall. They are not as sure in the spring.

QUINCE cuttings are generally successful set in the fall. They are not as sure in the spring. Put them in the ground as soon as possible, and protect them by a covering of barnyard manure.

Our Scrap Book.

A VISION OF OLD BABYLON.

Out leaping from the present's narrow cage,
I floated on the backward waves of Time,
Until I landed in that antique age,
When the now honry world was in its prime.
How young, and fresh, and green, all things did look!
I stood upon a broad and grassy plain,
Shroaded with leaves, between which, like a brook
Dashted on the turf, in showers of golden rain,
The broken anniight mottled all the land.
And soon between the trees I was aware
Of a vast city, girt with stony band,
That hung upon the berning, blue, bright air,
Like snowy clouds which that strange architect,
The wind, has with his wayward fancy decked.

A wilderness of beauty! A domain
Of visions and atspendous thoughts in stone,
The sculptured dream of some enchanter's brain,
There did I see, all sunning in their own
Splendor and warmith, a thousand palaces
Where tower looked out on tower; all overgrown
With pictured deeds, and sciling traceries,
And monstrous shapes in strange conjunction mel
In the midst of which the winged bull was set;
And I saw temples of enormous size,
Silent, yet thronged; and pyramids that cast
Shadows upon each golden-frenked pavilion,
And on the columns flashed with saure and vermillion

And on the columns manned with attreams verminous.

And on the top of all the wind-blown towers,
The throughing terraces and ramparts fair,
And the flat house-roofs accrehing in the air,
Elysian gardens bloomed with breadths of flowers.
And clouds of moist green leaves, that tenderly
Cooled the fierce radiance sight could scarcely bear;
Or over grassy lawns hung fluttering high.
Like birds upon the wing, half panning there.
Shadows where winds drooped lingering with a sigh.
And there were fountains all of beaten gold.
That seemed alive with staring imagery,
Fantastical as death; from which forth rolled.
Like spirits out of sleep's cuchasted ground,
Par flashing streams that flung a light around.

Babylon!—But as I looked a cloud of sand,
Slowly advancing with dead, sulphurous heat
Burnt up the youth and freshness of the land,
And all these gorgeous palaces did eat,
As locusts waste the harvest. One by one,
Fell tower and pyramid, settling heavily
In the advancing desert's sakes dun;
And those fair gardens faded in the eye
Of that great desolation slowly growing
Above the outer walls and topmost stones;
An arid sea, forever, ever flowing.
Without an ebb, over an Empire's bones,
Which, in these days, some stranger's close insi
Gives up, like History's awful resurrection.

EDGAR A. POE.

Mrs. Susan Archer Weiss has an article in Scribner's Monthly, for March, on "The Last Days of Poe," from which we make the followng extracts:
POR RECITING "THE RAVEN."—Once in dis-

POR RECITING "THE RAVEN."—Once in discussing "The Raven." Poe observed that he had never heard it correctly delivered by even the best readers—that is, not as he desired that it should be read. That evening, a number of visitors being present, he was requested to recite the poem, and complied. His impressive delivery held the company spell-bound, but in the midst of it, I, happening to glance toward the open window above the level roof of the green-house, beheld a group of sable faces, the whites of whose eyes shone in strong relief against the surrounding darkness. These were a number of our family servants, who having heard much talk about "Mr. Poe, the poet," and having but we imperfect idea of what a poet was, had requested permission of my brother to witness the recital. As the speaker became more impassioned and excited, more conspicuous grew the circle of white eyes, until when at length he turned suddenly toward the window, and extending his arm, cried, with awful vehemence:

"Get thee back into the tempest, and the night's Plutonia share."

"Get thee back into the tempest, and the night's Pluto nian shore!" there was a sudden disappearance of the sable visages, a scuttling of feet, and the gallery audience was gone. Ludicrous as was the incident, the final touch was given when at that moment Miss Poe, who was an extraordinary character in her way, sleepily entered the room, and with a dull and drowsy deliberation seated herself on her brother's knee. He had subsided from his excitement into a gloomy despair, and from his excitement into a gloomy despair, and now, fixing his eyes upon his sister, he coucluded "And the raven, never flitting still is sitting still sitting.

On the pallid bust of Pallas, just above my chamber door;
And its eyes have all the seeming of a demon that is

dreaming—
The effect was irresistible; and as the final "nevermore" was solemnly uttered, the half-suppressed titter of two very young persons in a corner was responded to by a general laugh. Poe remarked quietly that on his next delivery of a public lecture, he would "take Rose along, to act the part of the raven, in which she seemed born to excel."

public lecture, he would "take Rose along, to act the part of the raven, in which she seemed born to excel."

POE'S "STYLUS."—Among other things, Poe spoke to me freely of his future plans and prospects. He was at this time obsorbed in his cherished scheme of establishing his projected journal, the "Stylus." Nearly all his old friends in Virginia had promised to aid him with the necessary funds, and he was sanguine of success. He intended to spare no pains, no offort, to establish this as the leading literary journal of the country. The plan of it, which he explained in detail, but of which I retain little recollection, was to be something entirely original; and the highest "genius, distinctive from talent," of the country was to be represented in its pages. To secure this result, he would offer a more liberal price for contributions than any other publisher. This would, of course, demand capital to begin with, which was all that he required, and of that he had the promise: To establish this journal had been, he said, the cherished dream of his life, and now at last he felt assured of success. And in thus speaking, he held his head erect, and his eyes glowed with enthusiasm. "I must and will succeed!" he said.

POE'S EXECUTOR.—In the course of the evening he showed me a letter just received from

eyes glowed with entusiasm. I must and win succeed!" he said.

POE'S EXECUTOR.—In the course of the evening, he showed me a letter just received from his "friend, Dr. Gaiswold," in reply to one but recently written by Poe, wherein the latter had requested Dr. Griswold, in case of his sudden death, to become his literery executor. In this reply, Dr. Griswold accepted the proposal, expressing himself as much flattered thereby, and writing in terms of friendly warmth and interest. It will be observed that this incident is a contradiction of his statment that, previous to Poe's death, he had had no intimation of the latter's intention of appointing him his literary exter's intention of appointing him his literary ex-

"By and By,"

that fair clime.

How eagerly we look for that island! If it were laid down on any chart, no matter how distant, so that we knew that it would surely come, we should be satisfied in the prospect.

But no Ariande comes to reveal its labyrinthine secrets, and we must rest content in its antici-

AT the beginning of the present century, Napoleon had a return made of the probable number of cents in the field, but that before a year clapsed, it sold for 95 cents per bushel.

AT the beginning of the present century, Napoleon had a return made of the probable number of Jews in the world. It was computed that there were a million in the Turkish Empire; in Persia, China, India, 300,000; in Europe, Africa and America, 1.700,000.

SWORN EVIDENCE.

The following Cure is probably the m markable over effected by any medical of Catarris

Gintlemen.—I hereby certify that I have had Catarrh for len years, and for the last six years have been a terrible sufferer. I was rendered partially deaf, had buzzing in the head, pains across the temple, dirry spells, weak and painful grea, swolkes and ulteraied tonsils, hard and constant cough, severe pain across the chest, and every indication of consumption. My head ached all the lime. The matter accumulated so rapidly in my head and threat that I could not keep them free. Frequently at night I would spring out of bed, it seemed to me, at the point of suffocution. I would then have recourse to every issues in my power to dislodge the mucus from my throat and head before being able to sleep again. For a period of fix years my tonsils were ulcerated and so much influenced that could with difficulty wallow. I finally consulted as a could with difficulty wallow. would then have recourse to every means in my above to dislodge the muces from my threat and head Sedire being able to sleep agrain. For a pariod of six years my tonsile were ulcerated and so much islament of six years my tonsile were ulcerated and so much islament and with difficulty swallow. I finally come them, but as his express the supposed is. The constant inflammation and ulceration is my throat camed by the poisonous matter dropping down from my head had so irritated and inflamed my inage that I coughed incommunity. — a deep, hard cough. Meanwhile my system began to show the every symptom of an early death by consumption. When matters had reached flam to show the every symptom of an early death by consumption. When melters had reached flam romby Radical is months ago, and. After ming the first bottle I began to improve rapidly. The first does seemed to clear my head as I had not known it to be for pans. It is seemed gradually to arrest the discharges. It stopped say cough it three days. By using it as a garget I soon reduced the inflammation and swelling of my tousin, so that they soon caused to trouble ms. The sorteness arross my chest disappeared, the buttle, I have been thus explicit because, as a druggest, I have been thus explicit because, as a fruggest, I have been thus explicit because, as a fruggest, I have been thus explicit because, as a fruggest, I have seen a great deal of exifering from Cataria, and hope to convince many that this is a great remedy. I am familiar with the treatment of Cataria, and hope to convince many that this is a great remedy. I am familiar with the treatment of Cataria, and hope to convince many that this is a great remedy. I am familiar with the treatment of Cataria, and hope to convince many that this is a great remedy. I am familiar with the treatment of Cataria, and hope to convince many that this is a great remedy in the set of the proper is the set of the proper in the tare appeared during a period of six years past, and have, while following their most emister g

Rach package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhal-ing Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, El.S. For sale by all Wholessie and Riccall Druggiess throughout the United States, WREES & POTTED General Agents and Wholessie Druggietz, Boston, Mas.

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